गल्लिबहा-चमुरखा जफरापुर सम्पर्क सड़क का निर्माण

695. **श्रीमती मालती शर्मा:** क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर जिले में कुरेमार ब्लाक में, नहर मार्ग से गल्लिबहा-चमुरखा-जफरापुर सम्पर्क सड़क के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस योजना के अधीन इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी गई और इसकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त गांवों को मुख्य सड़क से जोड़ने के लिए सरकार सड़क के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर कब तक मंजूरी दे देगी; और

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्य कोष से उक्त सड़क के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव जिला प्रशासन में ही झंबित पड़ा है?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा): (क) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Rural Housing

696. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance released to Andhra Pradesh during 1995-96 for rural housing;

(b) whether the full amount has been utilised;

(c) whether any surveys have been conducted for the housing requirements on a State-by-State basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) Rs. 88.44 crores was released to Andhra Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana during 1995-96.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) During last Census conducted in 1991, information about housing shortage was also collected and according to which, the housing shortage in rural areas was 13.72 million. The Census figure does not include the information about Jammu & Kashmir.

Implementation of Land Reforms

697. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets for implementation of land reforms were set;

(b) if so, how far these have been achieved, so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have conducted any review regarding implementation of land reforms;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) in whaat manner Government propose to plug the legal and administrative loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI (CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(c) The Government makes review regarding implementation of land reforms through periodically organised Conferences of Revenue Secretaries and Revenue Ministers. In this connection, the last Conference of the Revenue Ministers was held in New Delhi on 28th January, 1997.

(d) The recommendations of the last Conference of the Revenue Ministers are available in the enclosed Statement II. (*See* below).

(e) The Government has constituted a Committee of Revenue Ministers of selected States under the Chairmanship

of Minister of State for Rural Areas & Employment to look into the matter and suggest measures to plug the legal and other loopholes in implementation of land reform measures.

Statement-I

Implementation of Land Reforms

Distribution of Surplus land Units:Acres

Sl. No.	State Name	Target 1996-97	Achievements April-Dec.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9000	3968
2.	Assam	28570	461
3.	Bihar	3300	955
4.	Gujarat	1600	988
5.	Haryana	1460	0
6.	Karnataka	8160	223
7.	Kerala	2620	126
8.	M.P.	9260	2
9.	Maharashtra	520	421
10.	Orissa	870	954
11.	Pondicherry	100	0
12.	Punjab	50	0
13.	Rajasthan	5050	1744
14.	Tamil Nadu	1320	2605
15.	Tripura	10	0
16.	U.P.	15000	4003
17.	D&N Haveli	340	0
	Grand Total	87230	16345

N.B. Targets for J & K, H.P. Manipur, West Bengal & Delhi were not fixed.

Statement-II

Recommendations of the Conference of the Revenue Ministers held on 28th January, 1997

This Conference of Revenue Ministers conveys its thanks to the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment for organising this Conference at this crucial stage when Ninth Plan proposals are being finalised. The Conference observes that if the objectives of the Ninth Plan, as stated in the Approach Paper which seeks to achieve "growth with equity" have to be achieved, and reforms must be the key element of the plan strategy.

The Conference of the Revenue Ministers after having detailed deliberations on issues relating to distribution of surplus land, Bhoodan land, and Government wasteland, restoration of alienated tribal land, tenancy reforms, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in land management/land reforms, legislative and administrative approach for updation of land records management, finding ways and means to ensure adequate supply of land for industrial and urbanisation purposes and regeneration and management of village common lands, adopts the following recommendations:

Completion of distribution of land

1. The Conference recommends that the States/UTs should gear up the revenue machineries to implement the Land Reforms Acts/Rules far more vigorously and to ensure completion of distribution of ceiling surplus land free from all encumberances by 31st March, 1997. Tendency to reserve surplus land for public purposes may be discontinued and the same be distributed to the eligible beneficiaries expeditiously.

2. At least seventy five per cent of land involved in litigation in the revenue courts should be made free and distributed to the eligible rural poor by 30th September, 1997.

3. The States which have not so far constituted land tribunals or Special Benches in the respective High Courts may now consitute land tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution and/or set up special benches for hearing and expeditious disposal of land ceiling cases pending in the respective High Courts by 30th September, 1997. The Govt. of India may take up with the Hon'ble Supreme Court so that the High Courts, which are delaying constitution of Special Benches, may take constructive view and remove the impasse, if any.

4. The State Governments, where the returns for declared ceiling surplus land filed and, are still pending, may launch a special drive for disposal of all such pending returns by 30th September, 1997.

5. The State Govts. may take up the programme for development of those lands which are at present considered unfit for cultivation, for improvement under the different rural development programmes. The States may also consider continuing with the implementation of the scheme for providing Financial Assistance to the Assignees of ceiling surplus land in the State sector.

6. The land taken possession and have already vested with the State Govt. but subsequently got involved in litigation be distributed among the landless on short term licence basis subject to automatic cacellation of such licences as soon as such lands are divested by the order of the Court/final Appelate Court so that these are effectively utilised by the landless rural poor, unless the Court has any direction to the contrary.

7. Top priority should be given to SC/ ST families while allotting ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan land and government wasteland. Out of the total beneficiaries, 40% should be exclusively assigned to women and, in rest of the cases, the allotment should be made jointly in the names of the husband and wife.

8. The States may prepare action plan and undertake special drives for distribution of pending Bhoodan land, free from all encumberances by 30th June, 1997. If such lands are found encroached upon, it should be cleared off such encroachments and distributed by 30th September, 1997. In case, any Bhoodan land is found unfit for cultivation the same should be covered under afforestation programme or by any other land use plan for better use of the land and providing employment to the rural poor.

9. The States may prepare action plan and undertake special drives for distribution of pending govt. wasteland, free from all encumberances and fit for cultivation to the eligible rural poor by 30th September, 1997. Land not found fit for cultivation should be developed/area developed schemes and, distributed to the rural poor for economic use of the same in a specific time frame.

10. For restoration of alienated tribal land, the State Govts. should take a special drive by gearing up the revenue machinery and increasing the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the process.

11. The State Govts. may consider creation of a legal cell at Tehsil/Sub-divisional headquarter/block headquarter for early disposal of pending tribal land alienation cases. The actual cost incurred in the matter of legal aid received by the tribals should be borne by the State Govts. and its reimbursement could be attempted through availing of existing mechanisms.

12. The States which have not made effective legislations on restoration of alienated tribal land may do so without further delay and those States which have legislation enacted may implement the same vigorously and effectively.

13. Steps may be taken to complete the work of patta distribution by forest officials on cultivated forest lands by tribals and others, holding forest land continuously for the qualifying period i.e. before 1980, after completion of necessary formalities as required under the Application of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as well as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest vide No. 13.1/90-FP(1) dated 18.9.90.

14. The State Govts. should submit quarterly progress reports on distribution of ceiling surplus land, Bhoodan land and government wasteland in the prescribed

time schedule i.e. by 25th of the succeeding quarter.

15. For implementation of one of the important Agenda under the Common Minimum Programme of the Government, the States will cause to examine all existing enactments on Land Reforms, to locate and plug legal loopholes and also to streamline the administrative processes. This may be done on priority and by 30.9.1997. Progress under this, among others, will be reviewed by the Sub-Committee of Revenue Ministers, constituted as per the recommendations of the Revenue Ministers' Conference held on 27.12.95.

Tenancy Reforms

The Conference recommends that the issues mentioned under para 16 to para 20 may be referred to the Committee of Revenue Ministers of States for preparation of final recommendations and appropriate follow up actions. The terms of reference may include, in addition to other issues, the points mentioned in para 16 to para 18 as produced below.

16. The States which do not have legislation for protection of tenants for recording their rights in the official document so as to prevent eviction at will and ensure payment of prescribed rent to such tenants/sharecroppers may do so.

17. The State Govts. shall take special drives of recording of the existing rights of the tenants and sharecroppers and also for ensuring the restoration of possession of land to the tenants and sharecroppers where such possession has been illegally denied/taken away by the landlords.

18. The State Govts. shall ensure actual transfer of ownership rights to the tenant as per the existing State legislations.

19. The State Govts. may consider for conferment of ownership right to tenants on payment of/without payment of prescribed value of land to the owner.

20. The State Govts. may consider for distribution of homestead land/house sites and enact new legislations wherever necessary for the aforesaid purpose.

Involvement of Panchayati Raj in Land Management/Land Reforms

The State Govts. should actively consider to assign certain specific responsibilities to panchayats and the implementation of land reforms programmes as indicated below:

21. The Gram Panchayat may be provided all the necessary information relating to the implementation of land reform programmes by the field level revenue machinery and it should be made obligatory on the part of the latter to furnish the required information.

22. The Gram Panchayat may be involved in prevention of alienation of tribal land and restoration of the same.

23. The Gram Panchayat may also be involved in the selection of beneficiaries for allotment of various types of lands.

24. The State Govts. may provide information regarding the nature and extent of association/involvement of panchayati raj institutions provided through delegation of powers by way of legislation or executive orders to the Govt. of India for taking an overall view and suggest further improvements in this regard.

25. The Panchayati Raj Institutions may also be assigned the responsibility of managing the common property resources, assist revenue officials in unearthing the surplus land, concealed tenancy and unrecorded sharecroppers.

The Conference, however, recommends that the State Govts. are at liberty to delegate such powers and responsibilities as may be considered reasonable and pragmatic taking into consideration the ground level realities, public needs and abilities of the panchayati raj institutions of the concerned States.

Legislative and Administrative approach for upgradation of land records management

26. The States/UTs should give special emphasis in conducting revisional survey settlement operation wherever the same has not been done within last 30 years or within the periodicity prescribed by the concerned State laws. The Conference also strongly recommends that the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment should provide liberal financial assistance under SRA&ULR to support the revisional survey settlement operations of the States/UTs.

27. The Revenue Deptts. of all the States should immediately adopt appropriate modern technologies in the field of Survey and Settlement Operations as well as in consolidation of holdings, which may include the use of aerial photography, photogrametric system, global positioning system, total station, EDM and theodolites, use of scanners, digitizer for computerising maps and reproduction of the same.

28. The State Govts. should ensure immediate adoption of metric system in all land revenue records, as prescribed by "The Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976", if not already done.

29. For implementation of another important Agenda under the Common Minimum Programme of the Government, the State Governments may examine and compare the different legislations exist in the country on preparation, maintenance and updation of land records as also on Tenancy Rights and suggest the possibility of drafting/ adopting a common legislation on the above subjects. In the mean time, with a view to have a common legislation for the above subjects, the Conference recommends that:—

(a) In order to protect the interests of the tenants (of all types) through out the country, a Committee of Revenue Ministers may examine all the existing tenancy reform legislations through appropriate mechanism and, come-up with a model legislation on Tenancy Rights in consultation with the State Govts.

(b) Along with the adoption of the metric system and other modern technologies, the Committee of Revenue Ministers may also examine and come-up with a model legislation for Preparation, Maintenance, Updation and Reproduction of Land Records in consultation with the States.

Finding Ways & Means to ensure adequate supply of land for the industrial and urbanisation purposes

30. The State Govts. may activise the State level Land Use Boards for preparation of perspective plans, developing industrial estates and new township by utilising mostly non-agricultural land.

31. The State Govts. as far as possible may not divert agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes which is one of the basic objectives of agrarian policy and a basic economic strategy for protection of the peasants as well as rural economy.

Regeneration and Management of Village Common Land

32. The management of the village common land, wherever it has not been done so far, may be entrusted to the Gram Panchayat. The State Governments may also consider entrusting regeneration of village common land to watershed associations wherever they have been formed or are getting formed. The Gram Panchayat/Watershed associations may be required to take up the development and regeneration of the land. The landless poor and other weaker sections of the village population including members of SCs/STs may be actively involved in the development and regeneration of village common land, with an arrangement for an equitable share in the usufructs derived from the land.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

33. In view of the importance of the schemes implemented under the Revenue Administration, including land reforms, it is recommended that the Govt. of India may take up with the Planning Commission that the schemes under the SRA&ULR may be included in the Plan schemes during the Ninth Plan. This is suggested in view of the fact that at present provisions for these schemes are included under the Non-Plan, which States are finding it difficult to raise in their respective budgets.

34. All the States fully endorse the need for having a comprehensive National Rehabilitation Policy and the same should be evolved at the earliest.

35. The Governments of the States and UTs shall gear up revenue machineries for utilisation of outstanding balances including the funds released during the current financial year under SRA&ULR and Computerisation of Land Records. Both the physical and financial achievements under the aforesaid two schemes during the Eighth Plan Period including the current year may kindly be sent by the end of May, 1997.

36. The Govts. of the States and UTs may sent their Ninth Plan proposals relating to land reform activities including programmes and schemes to be taken up under SRA&ULR and Computerisation of Land Records alongwith financial break up under the aforesaid schemes year-wise for Ninth Plan Period. The State proposals for the Ninth Plan Period should reach to this Ministry within a fortnight.

37. The Conference observes that there is urgent need of technical review and necessary corrective measures as regards to software used for computerisation of land records. To improve upon the utility of the existing programme of computerisation of land records, greater interaction with NIC and the States/UTs is absolutely essential.

38. The recommendations of the National Level Conference organised by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at NIRD, Hyderabad on 18th and 19th January, 1997 on "Land Reforms: Agenda for the Ninth Five Year Plan" will be duly examined by the States for giving final shape to their Ninth Five Year Plan proposals on land reforms including preparation of schemes/proposals under SRA&ULR and Computerisation of Land Records.

Employment Opportunities for Rural Landless in Bihar

698. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is a part of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any targets for creating employment opportunities for the rural landless in Bihar were fixed during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether those targets were achieved; and

(f) if not, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was merged into a Rural Employment Programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) w.e.f. 1.1.1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The target fixed and achievements made under JRY (including Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Intensified (JRY) during the last two years in Bihar State are as follows:—